terest. It further reduced the armed resistance to its rule. It gave the area a unified and fairly stable currency, tied to the yen. It greatly curtailed the use of opium, long a severe scourge. It gave to Manchoukuo a monarchical form of government. On March 1,1934, P'u-i, hitherto the Regent of the new state, became officially Emperor under the reign title of Kang Te. The new order was to be based upon Confucianism. Yet the resounding designation of the ostensible ruler and the nominal independence of Manchoukuo were not permitted to shake Japanese domination. Japanese were in key official positions either openly or as "advisers." Extraterritorial privileges were abolished, but this was a gesture which deceived no one. If anything, it brought more fully under the Japanese such non-Japanese aliens as were still in the region. Japanese rapidly extended the railway system, partly for strategic reasons in case of war with Russia and partly to open to exploitation the resources of the puppet state. The endeavor was made to knit Manchuria into the economic fabric of the Japanese Empire. In general, to Manchuria was allocated the role of supplying raw materials for the industries of Japan and of providing foreign exchange for the Japanese bloc. Coal, oil shale, iron ore, and timber were to be contributions to Japan and the sale of the soya bean and its derivatives, oil and bean cake, for which the chief market had been in Germany, was to aid in enhancing the imperial supply of foreign exchange. Iron works were developed, notably at Anshan. Japanese poured in, chiefly as business men, officials, and soldiers. The attempt of the authorities to stimulate the settlement of Japanese fanners on

the land met with scant success, for the latter had to compete with Chinese and Koreans who had a lower standard of living and had already taken up most of the best soil. After a pause, the immigration of Chinese from the south of the wall was resumed. In 1936 Manchoukuo was said to have a population of nearly thirty-four millions which was being augmented at the rate of over eight hundred thousand a year. In foreign circles there was some question as to whether Manchuria was proving profitable to Japan as a whole, but there could be no doubt that the hold of Japan on the region was tightening. The articulate Chinese south of the Great Wall still regarded the area as an integral part of the Republic. If possible, they were even more